## THE COLUMBIAN FAIR.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE GREAT ENTER-TRISE AT CHICAGO.

PRESENT STATE OF THE GROUNDS AND BUILD. INGS-MAGNITUDE OF THE PROPOSED

EXHIBITION. Chicago, May 20.-There is something of houses so smoky you may think you are in Lon- before it, even in its present unfinished condidon; streets broad enough to make New-York's tion, in wonder and admiration. It is perhaps a look like lanes, cabs that take you somewhere for greater wonder in its skeleton form than it will twenty-five cents, and cable cars that transport you anywhere for five, and men with enough corked-up energy to get up fairs in all planets! With a feeling that there is a kind of lavishness about everything that could only come with the prosperity of a new country-for Chicago is new-why should there not be admiration instead of a lament or a lingering regret that the Empire State does not hold the great Fair? With the enthusiasm of Chicago has come a tremendous power for work, the results of which show in a agnificent way even at this early day. It is expected that every one of the fifteen main buildings will be completed by October 12. The electrical and machinery buildings are the least advanced. Some one has suggested that a "boodoo was lurking around the former possibly, showing his flendish delight in thwarting matters because Edison has only got a certain proportion of the interior when he applied for such space as would have conceded the whole to him. Whatever may be the machinations of the "hoodoo," it certainly is an established fact that more than twice the space has been applied for in each and every building than can be granted.

Mr. Davis, the director-general, a man of powerful build, who holds sway over the forces of the Exposition not less by reason of his popularity than by virtue of his office, in a conversation with the writer gave the following information:

"The World's Fair will exhibit twice the number of interests that were represented in Paris We have been thought to be at work on too grand a scale. There was no limit to the invitation the President of the United States was required to issue, and we know no one to limit it.

The expense of the exhibitors who install their exhibits here will be very large-the amount cannot be approximated. It will reach many millions, however, to say nothing of the value of the exhibits. Take the appropriations now made in foreign countries. These have reached nearly tons more material in these roof trusses than in the Brooklyn Bridge, and 400 tons more than in the Brooklyn Bridge, and 400 tons more than in not be approximated. It will reach many mill-\$5,000,000,000 at the present time, and there is very little doubt that they will be much increased. For instance, Mexico has appropriated only \$50,-000, but that country's expenditure will probably amount to \$5,000,000. Great Britain's first appropriation was \$125,000 and it is now \$300,-: Germany's was \$150,000, and it has been increased to \$800,000. France has appropriated \$630,000, Japan \$650,000 and Brazil \$600,000."

The computation of these sums with the many others known to be forthcoming from business seen at these enormous heights in startlingly dan corporations and private individuals bring out astonishing figures. Even conservative business men, whose interests will not in any way be affected by what is to take place in the next year and a half, show a public spirit which is inspiring, but Chicagoans themselves are only beginning to realize what a big thing the Fair is to be, although it is fast becoming an absorbing topic in all circles of society.

There is no doubt that leading women in society had some idea at first of closing up their houses and settling themselves in distant climes during the six months of the exhibition, but this is all changed. There is not a woman, even among the most self-indulgent, who is not already planning not only to remain in Chicago during the summer months, but to open her bouse with the freest hospitality, and the hospitality of the West is without stint. The work and attendant anxieties and annoyances will no doubt be assumed as a light burden, there is certainly no bugbear made of them at the present time. But not less is the visitor impressed with the feeling that everybody in Chicago is going to have a role to play and a duty to fulfil during the half year when the town will be inundated with strangers than with the idea that the Fair itself is being taken seriously by all the residents. It is not considered merely an exhibition to amuse itself stands on thirty and one-half acres of land, and please, but a school to instruct and edify.

only Hobson's choice for getting there from Chicago, as only a person of the most lux- with eight pavilions, which form entrances urious proclivities would dream of consuming the time necessary to drive the ten miles to Jackson The route is by the local train on the Illinois Central, the road which appears to have greedily desired to absorb all the traffic, as it by persistent endeavor that the Baltimore and Ohio has gained a right of way across its lines which will enable it to let out privileges to other railways during the time of the Exposi-

A toll is now asked for entrance to the grounds. Such entrances are made at one gate only, known as the Sixty-second-st, entrance. It leads directly to the office of the general superintendent of the buildings, Dion Geraldine, whose head is the chief of construction, Dr. H. Burnham. In order to give some slight idea of the rapidity with which work is being done on the grounds, it may be mentioned that the contract was taken to put up the new offices of the Construction Department in one month's time, and the building begun on April 1 is now almost ready for use.

The vastness of it all-the grounds, the buildings, and the whole enterprise—is naturally the first thing to impress the visitor. The value of the land inclosed for the use of the Fair is estimated at \$100,000,000. Jickson Park has a frontage on Lake Michigan of one and a half miles, and together with the Midway Plaisance, which forms the connecting link between it and Washington Park, comprises an area of 633 acres. The ground available for buildings is 556 acres: the rest is included in interior waterways and the It is on this wooded island that the Japanese exhibit will be made; a spot coveted by every one, but readily accorded to Japan, the Government of that country having appropriated a sum sufficient to erect and maintain a permanent exhibit there. The island comprises sixteen acres and will be devoted entirely to flowers with the exception of this one exhibit. About seventy pagedas and small crafts have been ordered for the lagoon and waterways, and when completed they will bear familiar comparison with the Venetian

The shore lines of the Grand Central Court or chief water basin will be lighted at night with electricity. At one end-the lake side-will stand the colossal statue of Liberty by Daniel French, of New-York, a graceful female figure with arms uplifted and on whose head a tiara of electric sparks will resemble in a most dazzling manner that much coveted article of feminine adornment, a crown of diamonds. At the other end and in front of the Administration Building will gash forth water from the great fountain which will come from Paris and cost \$50,000 to erect. The water will be pumped from the The basin may be said to be walled by the Agriculture, Machinery, and the Manutacturers Buildings, although they will not quite border the

At night all these buildings will be delineated by incandescent lights. Ten times as much electricity will be generated at our World's Fair as at the Paris Exposition. From 18,000 to 22,000 horse power of electricity will be used as motive and light power. About 120,000 incandescent lights have been provided for, and about 7,000 are lights. The electric plant will cost \$1,500,000. Exhibitors are not to be called upon to furnish lights unless they require a different arrangement from that provided by the construction department. The electric power will be conveyed over the grounds in a system of subways. As fifty separate contracts are to be let for the electric lighting, a variety of methods

will in this way be demonstrated.

The city of Chicago now uses electricity to

the amount of 6,000 horse power. That on the grounds will be nearly four times as much, and the plant will have twice the power of any now in existence.

The power-house will be a fine exhibit to those interested in the generation of steam and power.

in existence. interested in the generation of steam and power. All the engines are to be sent in free and will

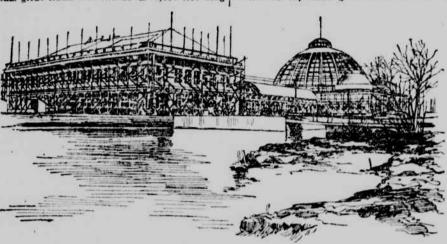
be counted among the exhibits. The great "whale" of the exposition is the Manufacturers' Building. Whatever may be written about this structure only a partial idea revelation in a first visit to Chicago in this can be given of its enormous size. Nothing like World's Fair era. Buildings twenty stories high: it has ever existed before, and the visitor stands be when its huge frame is covered. The great feature of the building-its central hall-has arisen, it seems, as an afterthought. It was originally intended by George B. Post, the architeet, to leave this part in the form of a court, and it was not at first deemed advisable, if possible, to roof over a space of such a vast extent unless it had supporting columns. But whatever obstacles appeared at the outset have been over come, and one after another its twenty-seven up. Each of these trusses weighs 400,000 pounds,

agriculture and kindred subjects. agriculture and kindred subjects.

The "Fisheries" is pointed out as the most beautiful of the buildings architecturally, with only one exception, the Administration. It is not that its size is remarkable, but it is rather the peculiar grace of its construction. It was designed by Henry Ives Cobb, and is composed of three parts—a main building and two polygynous buildings connected with the main structure by two curved arcades. In one of the circular portions a varied exhibit of angling appliances is to be placed, while in the other there will be one of the clied points of interest of the whole exposithe chief points of interest of the whole exposi-tion—an aquarium, a rival to any in the world. In transporting the marine specimens from the sea const to Chicago about 3,000 gallons of pure sea water will be brought on each trip. The total water capacity of this part of the building will be about 140,000 gallons. The sculptural ornamentation of the "Fisheries" is most appropriate and interesting. In the columns of the priate and interesting. In the columns of the areade all the small aquatic arimals are repre-sented, and the capitals are most claborately de-signed in smalls, frogs' heads, lobsters, etc., in massive designs.

trusses of gigantic proportions are now being put
up. Each of these trusses weighs 400,000 pounds,
and is made of sheet steel, the pieces being put
together on the floor of the building.

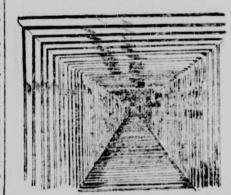
The part of the Manufacturers' Building which
this great frame will enclose is 1,280 feet long



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

the Brooklyn Bridge, and 400 tons more than in the Eads bridge at St. Louis. There is a massive foundation for the bottom of each truss. The derrick, or traveller, on which the huge pieces of steel and iron are raised, and on which the builders stand, is 650 feet long, 54 feet wide, and 255 feet high.

It took a gang of men six weeks to build it, and it is an object of interest in itself. The iron workers seem the heroes of the hour as they are



It is not considered merely an exhibition to amuse itself stands on thirty and one-half acres of land, but it is two stories high, and with The visitor to the Fair Grounds at the present the galleries it will contain forty-four and a great areade surrounds the Central This building is four times as large as the Roman Coliseum, and has three times the area of St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome. The following figures give an idea of the greatness of the undertaking. There are 200 carloads of lumber in the floor alone, and this does not include the 4 000 000 feet in the foundations, the latter being laid on piles, over originally marshy ground. Five earloads of nails were needed to put down the purpose, would seat 200,000 persons, giving each 6 square feet. One enthusiastic computer of figures has declared that the standing army of Germany could be put within the walls, and that six teams of baseball could carry on games at the same time. When completed, the build-

Thorpe, a man noted in horticulture, not only if the the East and West of this country, but beyond the seas. There is probably no man of all the great force employed to develop the projects of the World's Fair who has more naturally and unreservedly brought out the admiration of those with whom he comes in contact than Mr. Thorpe, or "Uncie John," as he is familiarly called. He is a tall man, slightly bent, and with a mien not unlike a farmer in Sunday clothes. His face is browned with the sair, and his hands are roughened with much handling of the soil, but his speech is cultured and refined, and his accents soft and almost musical. He will talk in Latin if you like, but he will explain all the beauties of his department in the simplest English if you piefer. About 100 men are working under his direction at the present time, but his force will be constantly increased during the summer. The Woman's Bulleling, which is the most conspicuous of all, as the Fair Grounds are reached by the railway, is looked upon as one of the most remarkable of all the World's Fair achievements. Designed by a woman, having sculptured decorations and all its appointments.

remarkable of all the World's Fair achievements. Designed by a woman, having sculptured decorations made by a woman, and all its appointments being planned by women, it will demonstrate in a most foreible manner Western advancement. It is the first building to be completed, the interior walls being plastered and the carpenter's work rapidly advancing.

After a visit to Chicago it would hardly be possible to evite of wagan's work at the Fair without

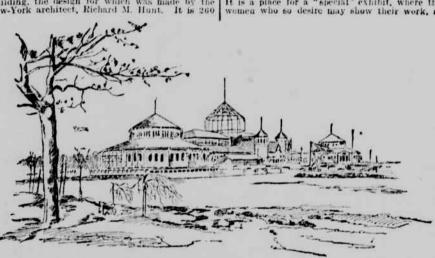


that six teams of baseball could carry on games at the same time. When completed, the building will contain eleven acres of skylight and forty carboads of glass. At night it will be illuminated with 20,000 electric lights. There has never been anything to equal its proportions in the history of buildings, and there is little doubt that architects from all over the world will visit the Fair in order to study its construction.

There is little question that the gem of all the fifteen main structures is the Administration Building, the design for which was made by the New-York architect, Richard M. Hunt. It is 260

Capital For Fisheries BUILDING.

It may be well to mention here that women have two opportunities for exhibiting. The Board of Lady Managers decided at its first meeting that there should be no separate exhibit of women's work. Sex has nothing to do with the Exhibition. Women may exhibit in one building as well as another. That there is a Woman's Building, the design for which was made by the New-York architect, Richard M. Hunt. It is 260



feet square, and consists of four pavilions, eighty four feet square, one at each of the four angles of the square, and connected by a great central dome 120 feet in diameter and 275 feet in height. Visitors will be able to reach a point about 134 feet from the ground where a gallery will be constructed in the interior of the dome. An inner dome, which descends from the centre almost like a huge bell, adds greatly to the architectural effect. The pavilions are four stories in height, and in these will be the administrative offices. There will be an apartment for the President of the United States and the members of the Government and it is here that the World's Fair officials will have rooms assigned them in this building.

It will also contain the police headquarters: it will be the Exposition postoffice, and it will probably have accommodation for the Bureau of Publicity, including 150 correspondents.

The Forestry Building is now the scene of the business of the State Commissioners to see that

licity, including 150 correspondents.

The Forestry Building is now the scene of the sculptural work. It is one of the extreme points of the Exposition Grounds, and is only reached at the present time after persistent battling with sand and wind. Its rough interior has been partitioned off, and the sculptors and their assistants have freedom and space for undisturbed work, as visitors are only permitted to enter on rure occasions. It is in this building that Mr. French is at work on his second model for the "Liberty" which has already been alluded to and is to stand as a kind of beacon on the lake front. The first was merely of miniature size. The present one is twenty feet high, and the real statue itself will measure sixty feet and will rest on a pedestal forty feet high.

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Although the Dairy Building has small propor-Although the Dairy buildings,

It is thought that the Indiana building will have the prettiest style of architecture. Florida's will be a reproduction of the old fort "Marion". California will be in the Mission style. The old colonial and planter's farm will also be used. In the Agriculture Building, the larger States will have a space of about 50 by 90 feet. It is the business of the State Commissioners to see that the best products of their States are exhibited.

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In order to keep the Fair Buildings free from "side shows," and barter and sale nuisances, a plan is being carried out for grouping all these natural products of a great Fair just outside the grounds on what will be known as the "Midway Plaisance." This is at present merely the broad roadway leading from Jackson to Washington Park. It is intended to give it a landscape picturesqueness as great as that of the Champs Elysees in Paris. It is almost a mile long, and it will no doubt prove as attractive to many people as the Fair itself.

An enormous amount of money will be repre-

that is only one of many. There will be a settle-ment of Dutch East Indians, a Japanese Bazar, a Turkish village, a German village, a Moorish palace, a street in Cairo, a section of Constanti-nople, a theatre representation of siave-selling, the products of North Africa and numerous other exhibits. These have nothing to do with the regular exhibits made by the different countries



FOR ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

but are separate shows undertaken by private per

but are separate shows undertaken by private persons or syndicates.

Most of the investments are made by Chicago and New-York men. Take, for instance, the Esquimo exhibit. A small colony of Esquimos will be started from the North this summer. It is necessary for them to come this year for they could not get out of their ice-bound country in the winter, and next spring it would be too late. They will really be away from home the best part of three years, for there is no way of getting them back to their homes until a second winter has passed. They will be kept in Canada until it is time to bring them to Chicago to build their village. The idea will be to show their precise mode of life, and for a view of them, as for admission to the various other shows of this kind out the Midway Plaisance, an admission fee will be charged. All concessions for these exhibits are made through the Ways and Means Committee. One of the features of the roadway will be a sliding railway, which is a new invention and, it is stud, will run the entire length in one minute, including time of starting and finishing.

It is thought in Chicago that the Fair will be open on Sunday. The fact that places of amusement are open on that day makes if seem almost like a concession to have the Fair closed, but in Chicago, as els where, there is opposition from church people. No doubt liquor will be sold on the Fair Grounds, but there will be no drinking-bar. The water will be furnished to the grounds by pumps with a capacity of 64,000,000 gallons a day. The intenural transportation will be an elevated railway, probably with electric power. It will thread the grounds and it will be one of the means of solving the problem of rest. At Paris it cost two francs an hour to rest, and people couldn't wait in the cafes because their places were required by those who were seeking food.

It is difficult in limited space to give an adequate idea of the magnitude of the work which has been undertaken. No attempt has been undertaken. No attempt has been undertake

## LONDON LOSES HER GIRAFFES.

From The London specialor.

The winter, like the days of pestilence before the walls of Troy, has been fatal both to man and beast. Even the carefully tended inmates of the Zeological society's Gardens have not escaped, and as the new year opened with the death within a week of "sally," most human and most intelligent of apes, and of her neighbor "Tim." the slivery gibbon, who was almost as great a favorite of the London public as the educated climpantee, so the spring has seen the death of the two beautiful giraffes, the sole survivors left in the collection. The experience which the society has had in maintaining its stock of these interesting creatures has not, however, been altogether discouraging. Since the first four specimens were brought to England in 1830 by M. Thibant, no less than seventien fawns have been born in the Gardens and many of these lived to grow up. But the stock gradually diminished, until in 1800 two were burnt to death in their stable, and a third died of old age, leaving only the pair now lost.

The time of their death, instatunately, coincides with the complete interruption of the ancient trade

nest of wild hearts at Rome, vet even then girantes seem to have been scarce in the popular shows, though rompey could exhibit five hundred hous at a time, and the Emperor Tius, at the dedication of his new theatre, caused the shaughter of five thousand wild hearts. Either the number of wild animals in the provinces must have been beyond anything since known, or the Roman Governors must have used their despotie powers freely to oblige their freeds. No doubt they did this, Caching to him in Cilida: a company of the country of the latest the country of the country of the country of the latest they could not they did this. Caching to him in Cilida: a country of the country of the latest them to the country of the country of the latest them. Fray send to Pamphylla, where most are said to be taken. You have only to give an order, and the thing is done. You know I hate trouble, while vou like it, and yet you will not do this, which is no trouble. I have sent men to book after them and bring them here.

Despots are the best collectors; and from the facility of the Roman Empire of Eastern Saidan and Pachas. The Prince of Damissens gave one to the Emperor Frederick II in 1215; and the Soldan of Expt presented another to Lorenzo the Magnificent, which became the pet of Florence, and used to be allowed to walk in the streets and take the presents of fruit and cakes extended to it from the latenders. From this time the giraffe was not seen in Europe until, in 1257. The Pacha of Expts sent four to Constantian and cakes extended to it from the latenders. From this time the giraffe was not seen in Europe until, in 1267. The Pacha's present, it had spent the winter at Marsellies, and throve there on the mild enter the prefect of Marsellies had the arms of France embreddered on its bedy-cloth, and it entered paris esconded by a Darfour Negro, Hassin, an Arab, a Marsellies grown, a mulatto interpreter, the Prefect of Marsellies had the arms of France embreddered on the bedy-cloth, and it entered paris esconded by a Barbon Roman,

## A RAILROAD IN CANAAN.

FROM MOUNT CARMEL AROUND MOUNT TABOR TO THE SEA OF GALILEE.

Constantinople, May 4.

The infidel has at last succeeded. For many a year he has been trying to get permission to build railroads across Palestine. Plan after plan has been devised for iron highways to connect the Mediterranean coast with the great marts inland. But all has been in vain until the present. The Porte has listened courteously, with that gentle patience that is characteristic of the modern Oriental, and then has put the scheme away into one of those diplomatic sepulchres from which there is no resurrection. What has Islam to gain by the building of railroads? Have not the camel-trains been sufficient hitherto for all the greatness of Damascus and Bagdad?

What new entreaties or arguments have now prevailed, I know not. But some there are. The Sultan has affixed his signature to a decree giving to an English capitalist permission to build and operate a railroad from Acre to Damascus. The company is already formed, and many of the contracts let, and work will be begun at once. The route has been fully surveyed. It has two terminals on the Mediterranean, at Acre and at Haifa, the branches from the two uniting at the southeast of Mount Carmel. That the road should start from Acre is a bit of poetic justice, for that town was the last stronghold of Christians in Palestine, at the end of the Crusades. From Mount Carmel the line runs directly down to Jezreel, following, one may readily imagine, the very track of Elijah the Tishbite, who, after the famous Battle of the Gods on that mountain height, girded up his loins and ran before the chariot of King Ahab all the way back to the capital of Samaria. Thus it passes to the south of Nazareth, and Nain, and Mount Tabor, to Beisan. At the latter place it turns to the north, and runs up the western bank of the Jordan. Before reaching the Sea of Galilee, however, it crosses the river and strikes off to the northeast, to El Hamma, Khisfin and Nawa, and thence straight on to Damascus. The length of the line is 120 miles, all but ten or twelve being on almost level plains. The cost is estimated at about \$9,000,000

Apart from the probability of this line forming, in the near future, part of a trunk system ex-tending to the Persian Gulf, or even to India, the promise of prosperity is good. The city of Damascus, with nearly 300,000 inhabitants, is one of the chief marts of trade in all the East. It has countless factories and warehouses, and is the commercial centre of regions having a population of many millions. Caravans go thither from Babylon and Ninevah and Bagdad and all the rich valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates, and from Arabia and Egypt. A considerable share of this traffic will feed the freight yards of the railroad. But aside from this, the line runs through a country of enormous wealth. It is a serious error to imagine that these Old World lands are exhausted. Bashan, or Hauran, as it is now called, is one of the most fertile regions on the face of the globe. It produces more than 200,000 tons of grain each year, and exports fully 125,000 tons. Bashan is, indeed, one of the great granaries of the Eastern world, and it will lend the product of its fields to swell the traffic of the railroad. Beside grain, the country produces vast harvests of olives and other fruits, and silk, wool and cotton, for the growth of which it is especially adapted. There are also important stone quarries, and mines or wells of bitumen or petroleum. At present the foreign commerce of Syria is more than \$30,000,oon a year. Under the stimulus of the railroad and its increased facilities, this will doubtless b much enlarged, until it rivals that of the olden times, when Tyre and Sidon were the greatest commerical centres of the world.

There is another railroad now in course of construction in Palestine, from Joppa to Jerusalem. It will be one of the favorite lines of travel in the country, but commercially will be of little importance, except in so far as it supplies local needs. The traveller on it will find it difficult to persuade himself that he is not in Germany, for it runs through a region largely colonized from the Fatherland. Joppa itself is a German city. All the business there is done by Germans, and ab every corner one finds the familiar beer-saloon, for all the world like those of Munich and Berlin. So at Rama, or Ramleh. There are hundreds of German settlers, who dominate the whole place. And as one approaches the walls of Jerusalem itself he sees many a prosaic-looking beer-shop, with n unmistakably Teutonic name on the signboard | mm

These inroads of civilization suggest, of course, the Jewish question. Will there ever be an ingathering of the Chosen People to their ancient home? Well, yes. There has been and there is a considerable ingathering. A large proportion of the German colonists are Jews; and of late many thousands of Russian and Polish Jews have flocked thither. Jerusalem itself contains not far from 50,000, and the number of Jews in the whole of Palestine must be three times that. And less than a generation ago' a careful count showed less than 7,000. The old Jewish inhabitants look upon this army of new-comers with little favor. They have nothing in common with them but their religion. Two peoples more un-

like it is difficult to imagine. The old Jewish innabitants are all Sephardim from Spain. While the Moslem Caliphs bore sway in the latter country, the Jews were tolerated, even honored. At Granada and Toledo, particularly, they were at the head of the universities, and were leaders of intellectual and business life. But when the Moorish dynasty fell, and the Christians regained sway, the hand of persecution fell heavily upon the Jews, and they fled to the domains of their former protectors. In Palestine they found peace and prosperity; and there their descendants live to this day. There are only a few thousands of them. But they are "the salt of the earth." It is easy to imagine them identical with the gifted people who made the Kingdom of Israel the great nation it was in David's and Solomon's time. They are intelligent, industrious, progressive. Their languages are two. Among themselves they speak only pure Spanish, the tongue that was their ancestors in Andalusia. To their neighbors they speak Arabic. They have none of the cast of features characteristic of the Jews of Germany and Russia, and in mind they are liberal and optimistic. They spend no time in lamenting the departed glories of Jerusalem, but give themselves earnestly to the task of making the best of their present lot. In this, they have succeeded, and they are prosperous, happy, and

The new element, which of late has so numer ously flocked into Palestine, belongs to the Ashkenazim. They are the hardshells of Judaism, the narrow, reactionary class. They are the sons of those fierce zealots who anathematized Spinoza and Moses Mendelssohn. Since the time of Titus they have had a colony at Tiberias, on the Sea of Galilee, where they have maintained a school of the most rigid and uncompromising orthodoxy. That place has now become a centre of attraction to the European Jews who are flocking into the country, until now it is perhaps the most purely Jewish city in the world. Every man you meet is a typical Shylock of the stage; in appearance-tall, gaunt, long-coated, fur-capped, hawknosed, long-haired. They will not learn the language of the country, but cling to their native Russian or Polish or German. They never laugh or smile, but wear an expression of life-long mel-"Suffering is the badge of all our tribe" seems written on their brows. Nor are they industrious. It costs little to live, and some of that little is contributed by their benevolent brethren in Europe. So they spend their time in reading religious books and mourning over the downfall of Jerusalem. A more hopeless community it

So it is at Jerusalem and all through Palestine wherever the Ashkenazim Jews have settled. They are idle, morose, unprogressive, void of hope or ambition. It is not they who will ever contribute one jota to the rehabilitation of Palestine. If their rich and industrious co-religionists in Europe | glo

continue to lead their miserable existence. Should supplies be out off, they would sink into abject beggary, or drift back to the purlieus of European cities. Were they all Sephardin instead of Ashkenazim, they would re-establish the Kingdom of Israel to-morrow. As it is, the future of Palestine is in the hands of the Christian, not the Jew.

## ALONG THE BRONX.

MAY AMONG VIOLETS, ANEMONES, COLUM-DINES AND FRAGRANT APPLE BLOSSOMS.

The wondrous charm of the woods in earliest spring not to be denied. Then the pale sunshine lies upon the brown earth with the brooding tenderness bird upon its nest, patiently awaiting the new life that is about to burst into being. With

Spring's delicious trouble in the ground, it seems more possible to bury for a time the troubles that are less delicious. The red blossoms of the swamp-maple against the blue of the sky, the golden showers of pollen shed by the willow-catkins, added sensibly to one's pleasure a month ago. The April woods were full of promise, but the May woods the double charm of promise and achiever

Surely a blessing waits upon those who live close to Our city people could acquire something of this blees-ing if they would, for a weekly stroll in the woods keeps one in touch with matters there, and 18 cents in money and twenty-one minutes in time will carry one to Bedford Park, the most convenient entrance to that lovely heritage of our children, the Bronx Park. Few New-Yorkers have followed the windings of the pretty river that threads its way along the base of great cliffs shaded by glorious hemlocks, hemlocks that would be glorious in the Catskill Mountains as well as in New-York City! Few realize that artist, orni-thologist, and above all, botanist, can take his fill in a morning's stroll and yet leave countless objects unexplored, countless beauties undisturbed, within the very limits of our city.

These May days when the woods are still feathery, yet able to cast a pale, cool shadow, when the green is delicate yet becoming deeper every hour, when the flowers which burst through the mouldering leaves of last year have the fragile loveliness that is born of contact with adversity, then it is to be wondered that every holiday does not tempt masses of our people from the hot, noisy streets of the town to the cool restfulness of this, the loveliest of their pleasure grounds.

would suppose that the softened gray of the old Lorillard manor house, seen through the spray-liked branches of the forest, that the curve in the river above the falls where one catches the lengthened, lovely glimpse of the reflected, oversrching trees, would be enough to entice the artist from the tapestred stuffiness of his town studio into the aromatic freshness of a May morning on the Bronx, or that the cheery notes of the mendow-lark and the bluebird, the gloss sheen of the purple grackle, the liquid song of the field sparrow, would be a greeting delightful to the bird lover, who would be thus welcomed almost as soon as he left the station and struck across the old orchard, pink with promise, which makes a short cut to the tensing woods beyond. But for the flower lover above all the Bronx is a happy hunting ground; trampling heedlessly under foot the gold of the dandelion and the cinquefoil, the white of the wild strawberry, he soon reaches the border of that stretch of lovely woodland of which he is part owner. The rank leaves of the skunk cabbage make bright patches of light green where the road meets the river, but the tiny flowers hidden in their purple spathes have died away, and the suggestive odor no longer pollutes the spring breeze. These first-comers of the year have been succeeded by myriada of spring beauties, which are now lifting their dainty, rose-velned faces in the sunlight, like children waiting to be kissed, or else are pouting with closed petals in the shadow, like the same spoiled pink-cheeked darlings

when their wishes have been crossed.

The water's edge is blue with violets, chiefly of the common variety, but here and there are clusters of the lovely bird-foot, with its narrow, claw-like leaves, so untike those of the ordinary violet, and large, velvety, deep purple flowers. Along the path that skirts the river's lower shore the jacks-in-the-patigit are preaching their mute sermons. One notices that the infolding leaf or spathe in one plant is deeply veined with purple, while in another it is of a somewhat uniform light green. This difference in color indicates the sex of the plant, which is recognized by all English children, who divide them into "lords" and "ladies." There is a legend to the effect that the spathe received its purple stains at the Crucifixion :

Beneath the cross it grew.

And in the vaso-like hollow of the leaf,
Catching from that dread shower of ngony
A few mysterious drops, transmitted thus
Unto the groves and hills their healing stains,
A heritage, for storm or vernal shower
Never to blow away.

The Indians were accustomed to cook the rootstock mon titles. Indian turnip, while a more local name memory-root, sprang from the schoolboy trick of inviting others to bite into the acrid corm with an effect sufficiently unpleasant to create a memorable

an equally aristocratic though unpretentious little plant, the beliwort, one of the lily family, with smilax-like leaves, and one modest yellow flower drooping beneath; also the purple cranesbill or wi geranium, with radiant pink or purple petals and little sign as yet of the long bird-like beak in which both of its common names originate, for geranium

is from the Greek for crane.

Here and there the ground is carpeted with the pointed mottled leaves of the adders-tongue, the earliest lily of all, which was in its glory a month ago, and with the delicate foliage of the Du neeches, or whitehearts, which are also things of the past.

Before reaching the bridge that carries one across the river just below the falls, the path is bordered with a pretty vine that is blue with tiny blossoms. This is Gill-over-the-ground, a little immigrant from Enrope that has happily made itself entirely at home here, and is a first cousin of the well-known catnip. Beneath the great hemlocks there is little to be found as yet. Here and there is a straggling liverwort which has long lost its blossoms (for this is said to be our earliest spring flower), and various low evergreen plants, such as the pyrola, shinleaf, partridge-berry rd wintergreen, none of which will me yet, but which bear in many cases the bright red berries of last summer.

Once out of the hemlocks into the feathery, un dulating woods beyond it is May Indeed! Here

Both the wood-anemone with its single star-like blossom, and the rue-anemone, bearing its faintly tinted flowers in clusters, are abundant. One recalls the body of her dead Adonis the passionate tears which sprang to life in the anemones.

From the base of a superb old oak spring the tiny

clustered flowers of the dwarf ginseng; not the ginseng so beloved of the Chinese that their Emperor alone is permitted to gather its roots, which are supposed to possess the power of prolonging youth; but its younger sister, often called the ground-nut account of its little round, pungent-tasting tuber which is buried so deep in the earth.

To the right of these shady glades a lane opens out another vista of spring levelinks, such a feathery looking lane just now full of seductive promise, divided by a low stone wall from a rosy apple orchard on one side, buttressed on the other by a rocky cliff from the crevices of which flames the beautiful Columbine with horn of honey,

What a graceful, pretty flower it is, nodding from its steep perch with its brilliant contrast of red and yellow against its delicate foliage. The early saxinase or "stonebreak" as the Germans appropriately call it, whitens the smaller seams of the same cliff, and above both the real and the false Solomon's seal curve their graceful leafy stems, which bear as yet only small green bads which need a week of sunshine to be tempted into blossom. In the same immature condition is their pretty little relative, malanthemum Canadense, which can as yet claim no English name, but is often called by unbotanical flower lovers the "dwarf filty-of-the-valley." Its scientific name, literally translated, is Canada Maythower, but as our little friend is abundant through our Middle States, and as several other flowers are entitled "Mayflowers," the "dwarf filly-of-the-valley" wiff probably hold its own until some better title is suggested. Here, too, is the white baneberry, which is almost ready to put forth her feathery bloom, to be followed later by the curious, claim-like berries which remind the children of dolls' eyes. At the foot of the cliff is a bed of long-stemmed, woolly, heart-shaped leaves, whose flowers have either passed away or are yet to come, one would suppose, zeeing no faintest indication of them, mutil the mass of foliage is pushed. What a graceful, pretty flower it is, nodding

remind the children of dons yees. At the foot of reliff is a bed of long-stemmed, woolly, heart-shaped leaves, whose flowers have either passed away or are yet to come, one would suppose, excipa no faintest indication of them, until the mass of foliage is pushed aside and from the fork made by two of the leaves grows a bell-shaped, purplish flower, which rests quite upon the ground and which is recognized as the wild ginger. Should any doubt remain as to the identity of this unusual-looking plant, a blic at the uncarthed aromatic rootstock will assure one.

But by the time all these discoveries have been made the noonday sun is sure to remind one that the morning's holiday is over, and that the further mysteries of the Broux must be followed up some other time. Still, it is impossible to resist giving one long admiring look at the preciding genius of this fertile nook, a flowering dogwood, which is not only one mass of bloom but of plukish bloom, which even Gray acknowledges to be rare. One forgets that this is a "city park," where perhaps one is "forbidden to break trees, shrubs or flowers," and securing a great branch from the beautiful tree, hurries homeward with a glowing souvenir of the lovely Broux.